



## Narcotics Refresh the Relationships Between the Crusaders and the Tawaghit!

A few days ago, the Crusader Italian police announced the confiscation of a huge shipment of drugs that reached the shores of its country coming from the port of Latakia in Sham, estimating the value of the shipment, which included millions of narcotic pills, at a billion dollars!

Inflating the value of the shipment was not as strange as the announcement of these Crusaders that this shipment belongs to the Islamic State, which they accused of drug trafficking to finance its jihad!

Although many Crusader media outlets hailed this news and published it on a large scale, those following the war with the Islamic State among the Crusaders quickly questioned the authenticity of the news, due to the difficulty of people believing it. Also, because the news contained details related to the value of the deal and its source, which was sufficient to have clearer image on the source of the drug and its real owners, which the miserable Italian police tried to cover up.

Most analyses of why Italy launched this shameful lie revolved around influential businessmen and officials in the country, from whom the Crusader Italian government seeks to drive suspicion away. Others believe it is pressure by the mafia gangs on the government to hide the source of the goods, concealing the ways of smuggling them, or covering their manufacturers and exporters of these narcotics to them.

However, what was exposed by European media revealed that the issue is greater than that, because the drug

trade issue is linked to political and economic relations between Italy and the Nusayri taghut in Sham.

The fabrication that the Islamic State was the exporter of drugs from the port of Latakia, which is controlled by the intelligence of the Nusayri taghut and its allied Rafida militia, was aimed to hide the fact that the gangs affiliated with the Nusayri regime sent the drugs to Europe. This could open black files on the issue of financing of the Nusayri and Rafida gangs through public and secret relations with the European governments, businessmen, and gangs associated with them. The justification came from the Crusader Italian government for fears of the impact of exposing the Nusayri regime on the phosphate trade between the two parties.

This minor incident reveals many aspects related to the Crusader campaign against the Islamic State. It represents a model of the lies with which the enemies of Allah try to frame the muwahiddin, which, regardless of the amount of exaggeration and unreality, the Crusaders and murtaddin continue to pump through their media. In that way, perhaps they will be heard and echoed around the world by constantly repeating them, in order to discredit the mujahidin and repel people from the correct da'wa they hold.

Likewise, the Italian government's covering for the Nusayri regime in the incident reveals the nature of the secret relations that link the tawaghit ruling the Muslim countries with those of the Crusader states.

These relations are not limited to the

common enmity for Islam and its people, nor to the consensus in international politics or apparent economic interests, rather, they also have hidden connections based on partnerships in many projects that are not disclosed to people. These projects are related to arm dealings, narcotics, money laundering and other similar hidden economic deals or what they call "grey economy," the value and returns of which exceed what happens in the open economy.

Narcotics produced by the Nusayri regime and the Rafida militia associated with it and exported through the ports and airports that they control, have become some the most important sources for the international drug market in general and in Europe, Africa, and the countries of the Arabian Peninsula in particular. The gangs that import drugs have great influence within the governments of importing countries, with what they possess of huge sums of money and relationships with senior officials. This explains aspects of the consensus between countries on both sides of the drug trade, despite the competition and conflict that appear to the public due to a difference in attitudes and political alliances.

If the oil and arms companies have great influence on the Crusader governments and an acute ability to direct their policies, then the drug gangs and financial institutions that benefit from them are no less influential or weaker.

The pressures exerted and bribes offered by these gangs and institutions

are behind many of the decisions made by these governments and changes in their domestic and foreign policies, but they cover their actions by different contracts, political, or economic obfuscation.

What also shows the influence of drugs in the world, is what some political and economic analyses have reached, that one of the reasons for the Crusader campaign against Khorasan and the remaining of the Crusader armies there is to ensure the continued production of opium and control of its market, similar to what they do in the areas of oil production and other wealth. Thus, it is likely that America will not withdraw its army from there until it guarantees the flow of profits of its drug gangs from the Afghan opium, and the interests of banks and financial institutions through which these gangs pump billions of dollars. Not mentioning other American interests in the region related to military and intelligence bases, or concerning the conflict with Russia, China, and Iran from political and economic aspects, which are publicly discussed and the agreements regarding them are documented in formal treaties.

Paying attention to these hidden aspects and other "international relations" contributes greatly to better understanding global changes, and helps to realize facts that the media does not talk about, among the secrets of politics and economics. Hence, they must be placed alongside the apparent factors affecting them, in order to obtain a better understanding of the movements of the Crusader states and what is published of their news.

